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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

After 28 years of tracking the "prince of predators," an Idaho professor has become the premier authority on pumas: Page A6.

The widely publicized steep increase in the number of years it takes graduate students to earn their doctorates is based on "misleading" data, a new report says: Page A17.

A privacy-protection law does not bar colleges from releasing information about crimes committed by students, a judge has ruled: Page A23.

Many crucial decisions on education policy are actually being made at the White House Office of Management and Budget: Page A23.

The Justice Dept. probe into possible antitrust violations by private colleges could presage a legal challenge to their aid policies: Page A23.

A $250-million donation from a clothing retailer to set up a new foundation has pleased many fund raisers—and puzzled others: Page A33.

Anti-harassment codes at colleges were the focus of a debate at Brown U. and of legislation introduced in Congress: Page A35.

A coach and his basketball team survived a van accident to vie for a national championship: Page A39.

Many East European academics say the defeat of Communism has brought problems along with freedom: Page A41.

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YUGOSLAV STUDENTS CLAIM PROTEST VICTORY

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

A student-led rebellion against Communist control in Serbia appeared to succeed last week. Above, protesters signal victory. Story on Page A41.

Political Activists Working to Change Land-Grant Colleges

Coalitions advocate the use of new agricultural methods

By SCOTT JASCHIK

A new wave of grassroots political activists is seeking to change land-grant universities.

Coalitions of farmers and environmentalists are working in local and national campaigns to prod the universities to focus more on the environment and sustainable agriculture—the practice of farming in a way that improves the land. The groups also want the universities to devote less attention to biotechnology and pesticides.

University officials are watching the developments warily. They say they, too, want to expand environmental-research programs. But some academics view demands that the universities cut back on other research programs as attacks on academic freedom.

Family Farmers' Influence

The politics of the new activism especially scare higher-education leaders. Critics are quick to remind campus officials that in tight budget years such as this one, the land-grant institutions can ill afford to have family farmers talking about how the universities ignore them.

Says one such critic, Kenneth R. Taylor,

Continued on Page A24

Angry Lawmakers Grill Stanford's Kennedy on Research Costs

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

Time seemed to crawl for Stanford University last week.

At a marathon House hearing, lawmakers repeatedly expressed anger and dismay as they grilled federal and university officials about alleged and acknowledged improprieties in the way Stanford had billed the government for the overhead costs of research during the last 10 years.

Rep. John D. Dingell, the powerful Michigan Democrat who chaired the seven-hour hearing, set the stage by saying: "What we are going to hear today is a story of taxpayer dollars going to bloated overhead rather than to scientific research. It is a story of excess and arrogance, compounded by lax governmental oversight." The Energy and Commerce Committee's oversight subcommittee held the hearing.

Allegations about overpayments to Stanford had been the subject of several federal investigations, including a Navy inquiry into the possibility of criminal activity (*The Chronicle*, February 6). Stanford officials continued last week to deny any

Continued on Page A27

AAUP Plans a Drive to Involve Faculty Members in Efforts to Reform Sports on Their Campuses

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

The American Association of University Professors is planning a nationwide campaign this fall to encourage faculty members to push for sports reforms on their campuses.

The group's executive committee has endorsed a set of proposed standards that include eliminating special categories of admission for athletes, making freshmen ineligible for sports, and publishing sports budgets annually.

If the executive committee's statement is backed by the association's general council at the group's annual meeting in June, the A.A.U.P. will ask faculties to pursue the agenda with their administrations. The association will coordinate the campaign with its chapters at colleges where they exist, and with faculty senates and councils elsewhere.

The A.A.U.P.'s interest in sports issues is not entirely new. In 1989, for instance, a special committee of the association recommended that professors get more involved in the governance of sports programs on their own campuses.

Never before, however, had the associa-

Continued on Page A40

Historians Document Trek From Slavery to Freedom

A group of researchers is extracting from the records of the National Archives the story of emancipation in America: Page A5.

MARGINALIA

According to *Editor & Publisher*, the student newspaper at the University of California at Davis answered a letter from President Bush with an editorial that said, in part:

"College newspapers are the last media you will ever coerce into becoming mindless public-relations flasks."

■

Note in *Golf* magazine:

"According to the chemistry department at Columbia University, a golf ball flies farther in humid weather because the moisture in the air keeps the ball in flight longer. Also, the effect of gravity is diminished by having to cut through the moisture before acting on the ball."

Uh-huh.

■

Item in *The Union Wire*, a newsletter for members of the University of Connecticut Professional Employees Association:

"Further fact: Benefits may be perceived as being high in Connecticut because we have the highest per-capita income in the country and thus a high standard of living. Reducing the benefit level will result in workers being unable to maintain that standard and thus losing their home, their family and sometimes themselves."

"Take my home. Take my family. But, please, spare ME!" a reader pleads.

■

From the table of contents of *Change:*

"10 / THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTUION Comes to the Classroom"

Now if it would come to *Change* magazine . . .

■

Item in *The Transcript*, the student paper at Ohio Wesleyan University:

"A specialist in U.S., Middle Eastern, and Soviet affairs addressed students in the MUB Ballroom last Tuesday.

"John Rothman, an energetic political and foreign policy consultant spoke about 'Levels on Conflict in the Middle East.' Rothman said that we are 'juggling three balls in the air' in making foreign policy. . . .

"The second 'ball' depends on keeping the Straights of Vermouth open. . . . , Rothman said."

Just add a little gin.

■

From the Greenwood (S.C.) *Index-Journal:*

"H. G. Reynolds Construction Co., Aiken, has been awarded the construction contract for the Lander College Physical Education / Athletic Complex.

"With a construction price of $7.6 million, the 130 square foot facility represents a $10.3 million total project."

Including a shoehorn? —C.G.

In Brief

Teacher, 5 Students Killed in Plane Crashes

BELLINGHAM, WASH. — Five students and an instructor, returning to their campus in Canada after a trip to California, were killed when the two light airplanes carrying them crashed near here in bad weather.

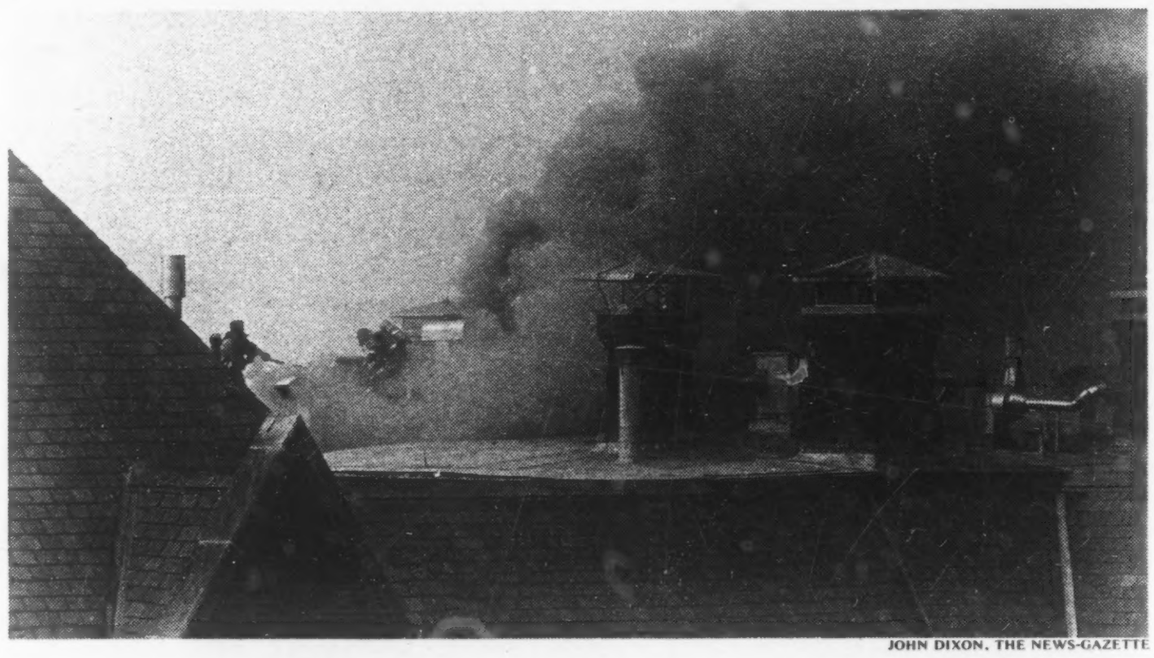
The students and their instructor were from Trinity Western University in Langley, British Columbia. The two single-engine Cessna 172 aircraft were among five planes from the university making the trip. The group was returning from a conference in Redlands, Cal., of the Mission Aviation Fellowship, an organization that arranges relief flights to impoverished countries.

University officials said the students had gone to the conference in part so that they could fulfill a long-distance flying requirement of their flight-instruction program at the university.

The five planes encountered bad weather, with poor visibility, high wind, and snow, when they had completed about half of a 73-mile flight from Everett, Wash., to Abbotsford, B.C.

Only one plane reached Abbotsford. Two landed at Bayview, Wash., and two crashed in an area described by searchers who found the six bodies as rugged and heavily timbered.

FIRE DAMAGES NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING AT U. OF ILLINOIS



JOHN DIXON, THE NEWS-GAZETTE

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

A fire has caused $2-million in damage to the Natural History Building (*above*) at the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois.

The fire was accidentally started by workmen remodeling the top floor of the five-story building.

The cutting torch the workers were using to remove rods from the ceiling ignited support beams, and the fire spread. Some 200 students and faculty members were evacuated from the building, but no one was injured.

Several firefighters were treated for minor injuries and smoke inhalation.

The fire did not spread beyond the fifth floor, but lower levels suffered damage from water and smoke.

Professors in the department of geology, the hardest-hit area, reported extensive damage to physical facilities, computer and laboratory equipment, research data, and books.

Classes normally held in the building were relocated the day after the fire, and laboratory sessions were canceled. Parts of the building have since been reopened.

—JULIE L. NICKLIN

Professor Gets Life Term for Murdering Student

COLUMBIANA, ALA.—A former debate coach at Samford University has been sentenced here to life in prison for the stabbing death of one of his students.

William Slagle was sentenced in Shelby County Circuit Criminal Court for his conviction in December of the 1989 murder of Rex Bartley Copeland, a junior and member of the debate team.

The prosecution charged that Mr. Slagle killed the student for being unprepared for a debate tournament. The defense argued the professor acted in self-defense.

Mr. Slagle reportedly had gone to Mr. Copeland's apartment, where an argument ensued. Mr. Copeland's body was found two days later.

Mr. Slagle disappeared for about six months. During that time he wrote two letters to local authorities, confessing to the crime. He later turned himself in.

Mr. Slagle's attorney has filed a notice of appeal to the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals.

Judge Tells Bridgeport U. to Submit to Arbitration

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—A U.S. district-court judge has ruled that the University of Bridgeport must go to arbitration with a union representing striking professors over the question of severance pay.

In arbitration, the Bridgeport chapter of the American Association of University Professors will seek $12-million in pay and benefits for 70 faculty members who have been on strike since last September.

The university argued that it should not have to go to arbitration. In addition, it filed a late motion to dismiss the case, saying the district court did not have jurisdiction because the faculty members are managerial employees.

Judge Jose A. Cabranes said his court did have jurisdiction. Whether or not the faculty members are managers, he said the university is obligated to live up to its contractual agreement with the union to arbitrate disputes.

The judge rejected a request by the union that liens be placed on university property.

A decision on whether the university will appeal is pending.

After 7-Year Fight, Pitt Professors Vote Against Union

PITTSBURGH

A seven-year battle to hold a faculty-union election at the University of Pittsburgh ended last week when professors, who finally had a chance to vote, chose not to be represented in collective bargaining.

Of the more than 2,400 full- and part-time faculty members eligible to cast ballots, 1,243 voted for no representation and 719 voted to be represented by the United Faculty of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh is in the midst of a search for a new president to replace Wesley W. Posvar, who, after 24 years, plans to step down this summer.

Joint AAUP-AFT Effort

The change in administration persuaded many professors to vote against the union, an organizer said. Others who voted against union representation said they were against the idea of faculty unions altogether, or were satisfied with their salaries and the level of faculty involvement in university decision making. Both issues were raised by the union during its organizing campaign.

The union, a joint affiliate of the American Association of University Professors and the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), started its push to represent the university's professors in 1984. The university objected, however, arguing that the professors had a central role in running the university. Three years later, a state labor examiner sided with the university, ruling that Pittsburgh's professors enjoyed similar working conditions to those at Yeshiva University. (In 1980 the Supreme Court ruled that Yeshiva professors had enough of a managerial role to bar them from collective bargaining.)

Last year, Pennsylvania's full labor board overturned the earlier decision and ruled that full-time professors at Pittsburgh could bargain collectively. Part-time faculty members, who voted in 1987 to be represented by a union, were included in the potential bargaining unit, but Pittsburgh's medical-school professors were not.

Concerns Remain

Philip K. Wion, president of the United Faculty, said that while the election's outcome was disappointing, it did not mark the end of the union's efforts to organize the faculty. He said his group's concerns about faculty salaries and what it sees as an insufficient faculty role in governance remain.

In a statement, Mr. Posvar said the election's results prove that a majority of faculty members agree that the university "is better served through shared governance among professionals than by collective bargaining, a mode that pits management against labor."

—DEBRA E. BLUM

Cal. State University Selling Chief's Estate

LONG BEACH, CAL.—The California State University system has approved the sale, for $3.61-million, of a 1.8-acre estate that had been used by W. Ann Reynolds as her official residence before she resigned last year as chancellor.

The cost of maintaining the property, which the state furnished, became an added issue in the controversy over large pay

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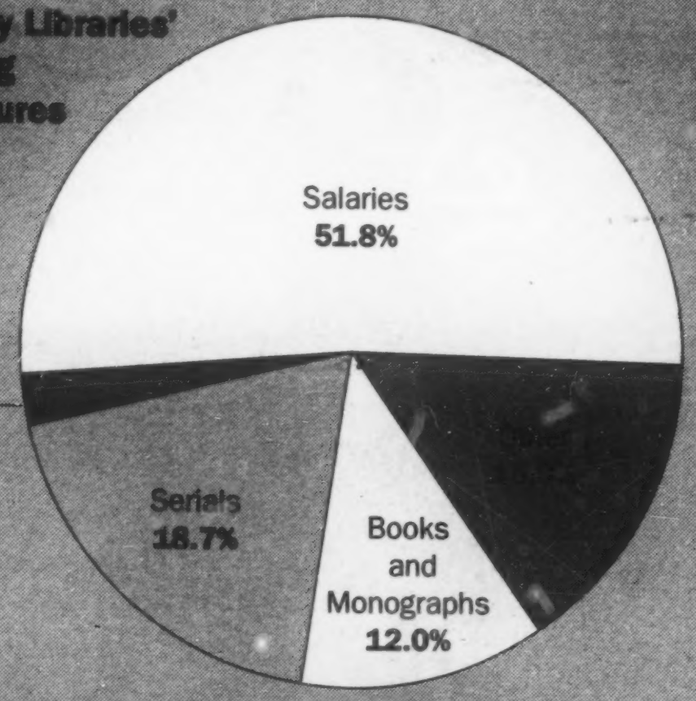
FACT FILE

Harvard's Widener Library

Holdings of Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1989-90



University Libraries

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard U.	1	11,874,148	261,846	103,075	1,095	$45,703,359
U. of California at Los Angeles	2	6,156,761	246,737	96,676	685	32,653,412
U. of California at Berkeley	3	7,540,234	202,202	92,978	788	31,399,069
Yale U.	4	8,862,768	147,841	51,985	704	28,709,200
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	5	7,748,736	187,489	92,077	532	18,520,182
U. of Toronto	6	5,951,752	174,598	38,063	701	27,138,651
Stanford U.	7	5,871,063	144,450	49,673	596	31,326,296
U. of Texas	8	6,265,236	202,338	50,506	608	19,191,606
Columbia U.	9	6,032,545	148,872	59,044	644	23,417,989
U. of Michigan	10	6,369,490	141,606	69,937	583	22,394,006
Cornell U.[3]	11	5,216,501	189,070	59,801	551	21,055,340
U. of Wisconsin	12	5,036,144	139,194	49,553	528	21,844,945
U. of Minnesota	13	4,651,111	105,357	47,491	484	21,836,149
U. of Washington	14	4,908,988	102,867	50,215	486	18,111,845
U. of Chicago	15	5,191,998	132,437	48,925	370	14,922,568
Indiana U.	16	4,133,331	103,279	38,430	475	18,376,165
Rutgers U.[3]	17	3,219,823	102,635	30,097	519	21,880,472
Princeton U.	18	4,276,086	105,659	32,037	396	17,038,820
Ohio State U.	19	4,430,132	101,714	32,870	473	16,813,196
U. of North Carolina	20	3,751,660	123,899	39,998	405	14,402,816
Arizona State U.[3]	21	2,599,701	138,242	34,844	388	14,948,385
U. of Florida	22	2,892,301	127,167	27,999	441	16,122,500
U. of Pennsylvania	23	3,665,786	98,659	31,887	372	16,495,798
U. of Arizona	24	3,549,281	128,634	28,620	390	13,662,887
U. of Georgia[3]	25	2,889,108	101,285	55,954	351	12,883,133
U. of British Columbia	26	2,918,279	106,091	22,151	407	17,17[illegible]088
Pennsylvania State U.	27	3,095,863	64,286	31,846	472	17,243,989
U. of Virginia	28	3,193,260	106,577	26,268	370	15,921,187
Duke U.	29	3,846,295	95,633	30,364	312	14,523,509
U. of California at Davis	30	2,376,157	80,900	51,604	335	16,203,556
Northwestern U.	31	3,474,423	80,284	36,696	342	13,586,594
U. of Alberta[3]	32	2,956,553	99,331	18,823	396	14,841,362
New York U.	33	3,092,620	73,877	23,474	408	17,045,841
Michigan State U.	34	3,417,388	114,116	28,910	329	12,481,402
U. of Pittsburgh	35	2,878,713	96,693	22,403	356	13,026,194
U. of California at San Diego	36	1,949,397	72,815	32,551	364	16,735,467
U. of Kansas[3]	37	2,868,223	80,443	28,431	333	14,767,353
Johns Hopkins U.	38	2,835,664	77,339	20,531	339	15,214,302
U. of Southern California[3]	39	2,626,271	54,528	33,805	350	14,892,419
U. of Iowa	40	3,104,621	91,083	24,176	273	11,613,626
U. of Maryland	41	2,055,403	67,348	23,018	345	15,121,610
McGill U.	42	2,509,979	64,930	17,516	326	13,667,722
State U. of New York at Buffalo	43	2,591,006	64,787	23,507	289	12,113,946
U. of Hawaii	44	2,385,601	74,381	32,265	232	9,754,608
U. of California at Santa Barbara	45	1,996,662	77,487	21,242	250	11,680,964
Wayne State U.	46	2,374,831	66,286	24,173	238	11,457,301
Georgetown U.	47	1,802,242	64,921	22,799	295	12,070,953
U. of Western Ontario	48	1,961,386	68,930	17,995	287	11,557,572
U. of Connecticut	49	2,271,849	79,837	17,620	230	11,968,917
U. of Laval	50	1,793,368	72,682	15,847	267	11,246,268
Texas A&M U.	51	1,892,454	55,037	25,378	309	11,008,870
Boston U.	52	1,761,954	58,075	29,540	274	10,054,921
Washington U.	53	2,277,203	59,093	18,387	258	11,403,738
Vanderbilt U.	54	1,873,596	68,622	16,448	303	11,476,698
Howard U.	55	1,783,876	55,294	26,300	283	10,618,060
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	56	2,180,873	55,710	21,313	245	9,718,298
Purdue U.	57	1,924,982	61,606	21,505	266	9,691,456
Emory U.	58	1,872,313	59,399	16,623	264	11,969,585
York U. (Ontario)[3]	59	1,845,478	64,633	19,641	250	10,385,556
U. of Illinois at Chicago	60	1,656,307	52,924	17,652	298	11,365,864
U. of New Mexico	61	1,711,771	56,303	16,169	337	11,241,022
Florida State U.[3]	62	1,829,826	68,447	18,843	249	10,234,935
U. of Cincinnati	63	1,746,857	59,686	19,642	302	10,718,338
Syracuse U.	64	2,332,676	50,126	18,044	267	9,457,422
U. of South Carolina	65	2,431,129	64,735	20,552	198	8,170,685
U. of Delaware	66	1,953,028	65,097	24,202	225	9,228,202
Brown U.	67	2,227,301	56,392	13,510	277	10,603,303
U. of Colorado	68	2,286,736	60,149	15,588	223	10,225,273
Louisiana State U.	69	2,460,219	52,689	19,573	252	8,263,718
U. of Rochester	70	2,686,996	54,792	14,214	244	8,908,321
Brigham Young U.	71	2,063,384	70,162	18,582	335	9,533,011
U. of Massachusetts	72	2,409,946	67,670	15,267	202	8,311,979
U. of Notre Dame	73	1,996,606	76,518	17,513	191	$7,183,272
U. of Missouri	74	2,486,014	43,872	17,766	235	8,388,702
U. of Tennessee	75	1,874,535	42,491	21,606	259	8,249,066
U. of Kentucky	76	2,154,837	39,591	19,819	250	8,906,340
U. of California at Irvine	77	1,449,246	54,097	16,346	250	11,266,455
U. of Miami	78	1,697,581	48,714	16,717	249	9,628,243
Southern Illinois U.	79	2,082,358	50,074	19,842	245	8,796,210
Queen's U. (Kingston)	80	1,796,893	48,481	15,982	227	8,849,728
U. of Nebraska	81	2,013,548	51,485	18,041	214	8,131,992
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	82	1,710,202	53,286	17,746	204	8,730,428
Temple U.	83	2,071,461	44,852	15,474	226	8,396,512
Iowa State U.	84	1,830,214	43,204	18,557	222	9,218,296
Dartmouth College	85	1,824,377	51,846	20,788	175	7,838,950
Washington State U.	86	1,606,851	47,300	22,573	211	8,136,463
U. of Oregon	87	1,844,996	41,880	21,187	217	8,394,719
North Carolina State U.	88	1,375,049	48,917	18,401	217	8,414,798
Tulane U.[3]	89	1,802,910	47,767	17,091	187	7,585,533
State U. of New York at Stony Brook	90	1,701,101	47,355	11,239	220	9,800,375
U. of Utah	91	1,813,560	58,137	12,144	230	7,429,915
U. of Guelph	92	1,900,416	63,252	13,600	159	6,456,800
U. of Manitoba	93	1,520,920	38,260	12,578	228	9,140,214
McMaster U.	94	1,377,237	47,111	11,549	203	9,336,427
U. of Alabama	95	1,814,178	48,149	17,603	178	7,070,586
U. of Oklahoma	96	2,297,087	39,412	17,783	185	7,082,575
U. of Saskatchewan	97	1,404,391	60,519	10,689	179	7,847,548
Kent State U.[3]	98	2,041,567	35,321	10,692	238	9,276,896
U. of Waterloo[3]	99	1,566,042	24,941	15,150	206	8,437,553
U. of California at Riverside	100	1,461,147	47,604	13,901	177	7,422,888
Georgia Institute of Technology	101	1,648,178	52,015	23,438	113	5,196,995
State U. of New York at Albany	102	1,278,657	38,231	14,534	174	7,697,389
Case Western Reserve U.	103	1,584,782	31,990	13,033	175	7,305,047
U. of Houston	104	1,622,189	28,681	15,103	192	6,723,883
Oklahoma State U.	105	1,543,356	31,284	11,482	177	6,942,329
Colorado State U.	106	1,220,897	39,596	11,720	143	6,856,673
Rice U.	107	1,441,470	39,034	12,413	145	5,098,528

Non-University Libraries

	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Boston Public Library	5,992,634	252,719	16,903	654	$28,665,118
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Ottawa, Ontario	2,251,914	57,143	31,854	223	22,021,924
Center for Research Libraries, Chicago	2,971,420	39,143	13,308	72	2,799,032
Library of Congress, Washington	21,758,443	270,634	137,500	4,632	284,392,000
Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Mo.	647,400	15,600	12,900	60	2,741,000
National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md.	2,066,731	37,409	22,000	213	16,016,605
National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario	1,344,323	94,601	26,313	504	32,838,725
National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Md.	1,957,406	40,729	27,157	284	19,665,176
New York Public Library, New York	6,511,005	198,189	154,202	806	37,140,918
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.	2,149,985	40,993	21,121	215	9,635,988
Newberry Library, Chicago	1,433,034	6,184	1,010	99	5,589,006
Smithsonian Institution, Washington[3]	1,101,023	25,544	14,751	123	4,952,789

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated.

1 Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total operating expenditures, and size of staff, excluding student assistants. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users.

2 Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.

3 Includes branches as well as the main institution.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The increasing use of film by anthropologists is contributing to a debate over the way scholars describe other cultures: Page A5.

A panel of astronomers has agreed on the priorities for a $3-billion list of proposed projects: Page A6.

Colleges' financial woes could improve relations between administrators and faculty unions, participants at a collective-bargaining meeting said: Page A15.

Accrediting agencies are dissatisfied with the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation and are demanding changes: Page A15.

Prepaid-tuition plans are being reexamined in Florida and Michigan, the state that originated the concept: Page A22.

Students' testimony about inadequate financial-aid programs gripped a Congressional hearing room last week: Page A23.

Teaching hospitals are being forced by budget pressures to rethink their services, raising concerns about the education they provide and care they offer: Page A27.

Using Latin and history, Beloit College hopes to start minority children thinking about and planning for college: Page A31.

Top officials of Kuwait U. were reported to have returned to their war-ravaged country to begin rebuilding the institution: Page A45.

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Knight Commission Tells Presidents to Use Their Power to Reform the 'Fundamental Premises' of College Sports

Some hail report as a road map to clean up athletics, but others say it lacks specifics

WASHINGTON

The Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics last week unveiled a plan to "rethink the management and fundamental premises of intercollegiate athletics."

In its long-awaited report, the panel said the problems of college athletics were so serious and systemic that they could "no longer be swept under the rug or kept under control by tinkering around the edges." It offered some 30 recommendations designed to restore integrity and public confidence to big-time sports programs and the universities that sponsor them.

The recommendations in the 47-page report, "Keeping Faith with the Student-Athlete: A New Model for Intercollegiate Athletics," include some specific proposals concerning the most prominent issues of the day. However, the report focuses much more on enunciating broad principles and on establishing a new model of sports governance.

"All the subordinate issues and problems of intercollegiate athletics—athletics

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The Recommendations, at a Glance

- Governing boards should cede total authority over sports programs to college presidents, and presidents should seize control of N.C.A.A. decision making.
- Presidents should insure that their sports programs comply with federal statutes barring sex discrimination.
- The N.C.A.A. should require incoming freshman athletes to complete 15 high-school core subjects successfully, instead of the current 11.
- The academic performance of athletes should be reviewed each semester, and athletes should be declared ineligible if they are not making progress toward a specific degree.
- Each college should require athletes in all sports to graduate at the same rate as other students.
- Scholarships for athletes should last for five years, and grants for needy athletes should cover the full cost of attending college.
- All athletics revenues—including booster-club gifts and coaches' outside income—should be channeled into the university's general financial system.
- Coaches should be offered long-term contracts.
- The N.C.A.A. should establish a mandatory system to certify its members' success in attaining academic and financial integrity.
- Each college should conduct an annual academic and financial audit of its sports program, and results of the audits should be made public.

Excerpts from the report begin on Page A33.

College Athletes Graduate at Higher Rate Than Other Students, but Men's Basketball Players Lag Far Behind, a Survey Finds

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Male basketball players who entered Division I colleges and universities in fall 1984 graduated at much lower rates than did other athletes and students, a survey by *The Chronicle* has found.

Over all, however, recruited athletes in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division I graduated at a higher rate than did non-athletes, the survey of 262 colleges shows. Just over 56 per cent of the freshman athletes who enrolled at Division I colleges in 1984 graduated within five years, compared with about 48 per cent of all students. Nearly two-thirds of all female athletes graduated by August 1989, as did 47 per cent of Division I football players.

The graduation rates of athletes and other students at 262 Division I colleges appear in a Fact File that begins on Page A39.

Basketball players lagged far behind, with just under 39 per cent earning degrees within five years.

The graduation rates of athletes were significantly lower in Division I-A, the N.C.A.A.'s highest-cost, highest-visibility competitive level.

Over all, athletes in Division I-A still graduated at a slightly higher rate than other students at their universities (51.1 per cent to 50.3 per cent), but just 42 per cent of I-A football players and 32 per cent of I-A basketball players graduated within five years.

"Everybody would pretty much agree that we need to focus on football and basketball, that that's where the salient problems are," said Richard McGuire, director of academic advising for athletes at the University of Virginia. "The figures underscore that."

Two hundred sixty-two, or nearly 89 per cent, of the 295 current members of Division I participated in *The Chronicle*'s survey.

The Chronicle sought to collect from all Division I members an academic-re-

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President of Rockefeller U. Retracts Scientific Paper That NIH Office Says Contains Fabricated Data

By DAVID L. WHEELER

David Baltimore, president of Rockefeller University, last week retracted a scientific paper that has been the centerpiece of a three-year Congressional investigation into scientific fraud.

Mr. Baltimore, a Nobel Prize–winning biologist, had long defended the integrity of the paper, of which he is a co-author. He made the retraction following the unauthorized release of a National Institutes of Health draft report concluding that data supporting the paper had been fabricated.

The report was written by the institutes' Office of Scientific Integrity and was distributed to news organizations by a source outside the office who refused to be identified.

Shortly after the report's release, Mr. Baltimore issued a written statement declaring that "the draft report, if it stands without major change, raises very serious questions about the veracity of the serological data in the paper."

Subject of 4 Investigations

While Mr. Baltimore was director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he supervised some of the research performed for the paper, which was published in the journal *Cell* in 1986. However, Mr. Baltimore, who began serving as Rockefeller's president last year, did not supervise the research that has been found to have been faked.

The paper has been the subject of at least

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Alexander Begins His Review of Minority-Scholarship Issue

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander says colleges can continue offering minority scholarships while he reviews their legality: Page A22.